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AIM CLARIFIED OF ORDER ON PRICE, WAGE CONTROLS

Col. Kramer Asks That Public Be Given Opportunity to Understand Problem

Directive No. 3 requiring the Japanese Government to initiate and maintain a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities and for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply, was further clarified on September 26 by Colonel R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Science Section of General MacArthur's Headquarters, in a memorandum to the Central Liaison Office, it was disclosed by the Public Relations Office. In this memorandum, Colonel Kramer referred to the misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the directive as indicatd by a Radio Tokyo broadcast on the morning of September 26 which stated that the price ceilings on fish and fresh vegetables, which the Japanese Government intended to remove as from October 1, would have to be continued by virtue of the order contained in the directive. He expressed desire that efforts be made to improve the impression conveyed in this broadcast.

In his memorandum, Colonel Kramer pointed out that the purpose of the order was two-fold: first, to insure that the common man had equal opportunity with the wealthy man to secure the necessities of life; and, second, to prevent inflation which is always destructive to the common man. He stressed that controls of civilian activities in their normal life, was repugnant to American principles, and hence civilian controls were emergency measures which did not represent the basic principles. They would be removed when the emergency had passed; or if a better method were found to solve the emergency than by the imposition of controls, that method would be adopted. Full publicity was requested to create an understanding of the problem, the reasons for the action, and the future policy of the headquarters for all civilians within Japan.

The full text of Colonel Kramer's memorandum follows:

1. There has been some misunderstanding and misinterpretation of Directive No. 3 requiring the Japanese Government to initiate and maintain a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities and for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply.

2. The purpose of this order is two-fold:

a. To insure that the common man has equal opportunity with the wealthy men to secure the necessities of life.

b. To prevent the growth of an inflation which is always destructive to the common man.

3. There is no desire to impose controls for the sake of controls. Controls will only be imposed when it is believed that a better result for the common man will be achieved than if there is no control. Controls will be relaxed or eliminated from time to time as evidence is available that a better result will be secured by the absence of control than with control.

4. Controls of civilian activities in their normal life, such as the limitation of the right of the individual to spend his earnings in such a manner as he sees fit, is repugnant to American principles. Control over the wages which a worker should be allowed to earn by the Government is contrary to American principles of collective bargaining.

5. Civilian controls, therefore, are emergency measures and do not represent the basic principles. When the emergency has passed, controls will be removed. Or if a better method is found to solve the emergency than by the imposition of controls, that method will be adopted.

6 Because this question of control by the Government is an exceedingly important question within Japan, and because the control over the activities of the common man by the Japanese Government is contrary to that for which we stand, it is requested that you use the publicity vehicles at your command to create an understanding of the problems, the reasons for the action, and the future policy of this headquarters for all civilians within Japan.

7. In this connection, attention is invited to a broadcast on the morning of September 26 which stated that it had been the Japanese Government's intention to remove the price ceilings on fish and fresh vegetables as of October 1, but that the controls would have to continue by virtue of the order contained in Directive No. 3 cited in paragraph I above. It is desired that efforts be made to remove the impression conveyed in this broadcast, a full text of which is not available to me but which, it is suggested, be obtained so that a full explanation of the policies can be made. I will be available at your convenience to discuss further this question with whomever you designate to take on this job.

Soviets to Demobilize Privates and Non-Coms Within 32-42 Age Group

Domei

MOSCOW, September 26.—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviets today reported a demobiliation program has been established which will take from the army all privates and non commissioned officers within the 32 to 42 age group. It is expected this will affect several million Russian soldiers. The First Soviet demobilization order issued in June released from service all personnel over 42 except those in Far Eastern armies. This order was later extended to include Far East servicemen.

POSTWAR POLICY COUNCIL HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION

Fundamental Policy Regarding Rehabilitation Measures Is Topic of Discussion

The first meeting of the Postwar Policy Council was opened at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m., September 27, with the attendance of Chairman H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Vice-chairman Prince Fumimaro Konoye, all State Ministers excepting the War and Navy Ministers, Chief Cabinet Secretary Taketora Ogata and the members of the Council.

The topic of discussion at the first meeting of the Council was the fundamental policy regarding postwar measures, and particularly the urgency of the rehabilitation of war damaged areas, the reconversion of industry, disarmament and unemployment policies and other postwar recovery measures, for speedily stabilizing the people's livelihood.

In his address to the Council, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni expressed the desire that the Council would study mainly economic problems touching the stability of the people's livelihood, although there are political, social, cultural and economic problems that are to be studied as postwar measures.

"As those problems demand urgent solution, it is desired that conclusions will be reached as early as possible, and in order to facilitate study by the Council, I wish to organize committees of experts to cover various different questions," the Prime Minister said.

"As it is the intention of the Government to execute at once the measures decided upon by the Council will be practicable. Postwar measures are all constructive operations to lay down the foundation for a peaceful State. Therefore, all postwar measures should not be made merely on the idea of recovery. The way for postwar Japan is to construct Japan as a peaceful State with high morality and culture. The foundation of such Japan will be decided by whether the measures for stabilizing the people's livelihood are proper or not, and will gain concrete results or not. In this sense, it is sincerely desired that the Council will follow the basic idea of postwar measures and fulfil its important mission."

Maj. Gen. Lemay Visits Home

Domei

CLEVELAND, September 26—Major General Curtis Lemay, until recently Chief of Staff to General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the Army Strategic Air Forces, visited his family here on September 23. He revealed that he has been reassigned to remain in the United States.

Sails For Pearl Harbor

Domei

WITH U.S. THIRD FLEET, September 26.—The U.S. Third Fleet sailed on September 24 for Pearl Harbor after taking aboard more than 4,000 sailors, seabees and other Pacific war veterans at Okinawa.

Wounded GI's Returning

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The War Department announced on Monday night that all battle casualties in the Pacific theater who can be moved are expected to be home by Christmas.

ENTIRE RAILWAY SYSTEM SET TO BE ELECTRIFIED

Surplus of Electric Power and Shortage of Coal Is Reason For Project

A five-year plan for the electrification of the entire system of Government railways has been worked out by the Transportation Ministry, reports the Mainichi.

The plan involves an expenditure of ¥2,000,000,000, ¥1,500,000,000 on the actual work of electrifying the lines and ¥500,000,000 on rolling stock.

As soon as the plan is approved by the Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, steps will be taken to carry it out at once. The authorities of the Transportation Ministry wishes to start the project within the year.

The formulation of the plan, the biggest of its kind ever to be drafted in Japan, has been made possible by the fact that there exists an enormous excess of electricity due to the closure of munitions undertakings which were heavy consumers.

Another consideration that promoted the authorities of the Transportation Ministry to plan electrification of the entire system of Government railways was that the railways are no longer in a position to rely on coal produced at home for the supply of power needed for the operation of the system, due to reasons chief among which are the abolition of the arrangement under which Korean workers were employed in the production of Hokkaido coal and the loss during the war of 80 per cent of vessels plying between Hakodate and Aomori, a portion of which was employed in the transportation of coal produced in the Hokkaido to the main island.

Incidentally, the volume of coal transported from the Hokkaido to the main island has diminished to 1,500,000 tons a year, one-third of the amount in the days preceeding the war.

The proposed electrification will be carried out in three stages. In the first stage, the electrified portions of the Sanyo, Tokaido, Tohoku, Takasaki, Joetsu, and Joban lines will be extended.

Details are:

The electrified section of the Sanyo line between Kyoto and Akashi will be extended both ways to be between Maibara and Himeji. The electrified section of the Tokaido line from Tokyo to Numazu will be extended to Hamamatsu. The electrified section of the Tohoku line from Ueno to Utsunomiya will be extended to Utsunomiya. The Takasaki line will be electrified between Ueno and Takasaki. The electrified section of the Joetsu line from Minakami to Ishiuchi will be extended to Nagaoka. The electrified section of the Joban line from Ueno to Matsudo will be extended to Tsuchiura or Mito.

It is planned to build 60 electric engines for use on these extended lines within the year.

The work in the second stage of the plan will involve the electrification of the main lines of the Tohoku, Joban, Tokaido, Sanyo, and Sanin railways.

Lines for the transmission of 60,000 volts of electricity from Kyushu to Shikoku where there is a scarcity of power resources are under construction through the Shimonoseki-Moji tunnel.

The third portion of the electrification plan will conform to the scheme of national planning and it is proposed to electrify the networks of communication in the cities and towns.

It is estimated that the electrification of the entire railway system will not lead to an increase of not more than 20 per cent in the consumption of electricity in the country.

When the electrification plan is completed it is pointed out that the country will be provided with a railway service as efficient as that given by the Tsubame express that makes the trip between Tokyo and Kobe in eight hours.

Japanese Execute U.S. Flier

Domei

CLEVELAND, September 28.—Lieutenant William G. Farrow, one of the fliers who took part in Lieutenant General James S. Doolittle's attack on Tokyo in 1942 was executed by the Japanese, it was announced officially on Wednesday. The War Department notified his sister here that he had been executed after being forced down and captured. The sister said his ashes and those of two other executed fliers are being sent home by the International Red Cross.

Revival of Baseball in Japan Is Favored As 'Democratizer', by N.Y. Herald Tribune

Domei

NEW YORK, September 28.—The New York Herald Tribune's editorial of September 26 denounced the resentment by some quarters over the announcement of a baseball match between the American servicemen and the Japanese in the near future and advocated that baseball would "inculcate the Japanese with our democratic doctrines."

Herewith is the editorial entitled "Baseball in Japan:"

"There seems to be a resentment in some quarters over the announcement that a baseball team made up of American servicemen is going to play a team of Japanese some time in the near future. The objectors feel that such a game would not only be dangerous fraternization, but would somehow or another constitute a mark of disrespect to the heroes who have died because of Japanese brutality. With all due respect, it seems to us that the objectors are stretching things pretty far.

"Before the war, baseball had taken quite a respectable foothold in Japan. Japanese authorities went through motions of banning baseball on the grounds that it was a foolish American pastime, but in spite of this, it appears that the Japanese still love their baseball. Japan has had some fairly good players—none so good as our own big leaguers, but by no means inept. They are fast and agile fielders, their principal trouble seems to be that they cannot hit the ball hard enough. That is, in old baseball phrase, 'good field, no hit.'

"If we are really serious about inculcating the Japanese with our democratic doctrines, baseball would seem to be an excellent way to step. The Japanese could use some of the lessons of sportsmanship that the game teachts."

JAPANESE LIVES IN KOREA PROTECTED, KANEKO SAYS

Diet Member Declares Unrest And Excitement Calmed Down Since Entry of U.S. Forces

There is no need to worry about the protection of Japanese lives and property in American-occupied Korea, Sadaichi Kaneko, member of the Imperial Diet and director of the Japanese Aid Society in Seoul, declared in an interview on Thursday with the Asahi Shimbun. Mr. Kaneko arrived here on September 25 after leaving the Korean capital on September 17.

Describing conditions in Korea, Mr. Kaneko said at first there was unrest among the Japanese residents when Korean youths began activities by forming peace and order corps, from August 16 to 19, not only in Seoul but throughout Korea. Following the entry of the American occupation forces, they have been ordered to disband. Thus, no Japanese subjects residing in Seoul, cities or in any part of Korea, were attacked or injured by young Korean nationalists. All excitement has calmed down since the American forces have entered Korea.

He continued, that Japanese evacuees arriving at Fusan from Manchuria, northern Korea and other parts of Korea, have related tales which are not true. These stories have become the basis of numerous false rumors which haven't helped the situation at all.

Although Japanese subjects repatriating from Korea have been permitted to take two baggages with them, even these are being limited due to railway restrictions, Mr. Kaneko revealed. The shortage of ships leaving Fusan has flooded that port city. Plans are being made to have those evacuating from Manchuria and northern Korea to stop over in Seoul and head for Fusan when ship arrangements are made.

There are 10,000 Japanese civilians residing in Mozan in northern Korea. These residents together with others in various parts of northern Korea and those withdrawing from Manchuria bring the Japanese population to some 100,000 persons.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICE

Will Be Established in P.I. Soon Osmena to Visit U.S.

Domei

MANILA, September 27.—The first Foreign Relations Office in the history of the Philippine Commonwealth will come into being as a result of President Sergio Osmena's signing on September 25 an act by the Philippines legislature.

He will later appoint the director of the office. When the Philippines become completely independent, the office will be converted into the Foreign Relations Department headed by a secretary with cabinet rank.

President Osmena is preparing to leave for the United States in a few days. There, he will work with Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines High Commissioner, in an effort to secure economic aid for his country.

Australian Captives Missing

Domei

CANBERRA, September 28.—Four thousand Australians who were prisoners of war of the Japanese are still unaccounted for. This statement was made on Tuesday by Army Minister Francis Forde. Army authorities believed that a large number of them are probably dead, but are hopeful that some will be located in Japan and elsewhere.

MORE NIPPON EVACUEES POURING INTO SHANGHAI

General Tang Taking Necessary Steps for Protection of Japanese Lives, Property

With the continued arrival of Japanese evacuees at Shanghai from Nanking, Hankow and other places in the hinterland of China, the number of Japanese residents in that city will shortly reach 150,000, according to an official report reaching the Foreign Ministry from Yutaka Tsuchida, Minister in charge of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai.

Japanese residents in the area south of Soochow Creek, Shanghai, were ordered by the Chinese authorities to move, between September 17 and 21, to the Hongkong district.

On September 23, the report added, the Chinese authorities designated a part of the former International Settlement east of North Szechwan Road, an area between the Szechwan Road and Hongkew Creek, and a sector southwest of Gojoga-Tsuji, as residential quarters for Japanese. Those living in other areas of Shanghai are also instructed to move into these designated areas by October 13.

Japanese population in the Chinese port city is at present about 95,000. The number, however, will reach 150,000 in the near future when most of the Japanese residents in the hinterland of China reach Shanghai.

Meanwhile, General Tang En-po, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Third District Army, is taking necessary steps for the protection of Japanese lives and property. Instructions have been issued by the Chinese general to the Japanese to register all property to Chinese authorities concerned.

Construction of new dwellings for the Japanese residents in the designated area has been permitted to help them tide over the coming cold season, the official report further stated.

ARGENTINE REVOLT FAILS

Ringleaders Rawson and Martin Nabbed in Cordoba Uprising

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 25.—Argentine military government today announced that an uprising in Cordoba, 400 miles north of the Argentine capital, has been crushed and its two leaders are under arrest. The two leaders are General Arturo Rawson and General Martin.

The Associated Press reported that the latest telephoned dispatches indicated that there is still confusion in Cordoba. The Government clamped tight control on communications and has forbidden all broadcasts of the news to the Argentine people.

Rawson was President of Argentina for two days in 1940 when he led an army revolt which overthrew President Ramon S. Castillo.

The Government spokesman said that "the situation everywhere was completely normal and tranquil."

Japanese Said Cooperating

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 28.—Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, declared on Tuesday that the Japanese were "giving us all information we need," following their surrender. He added: "The Japanese Army and Navy have been pretty good about carrying out the peace terms and apparently have been doing it in good faith."

STILWELL AND MERRILL ARRIVE IN METROPOLIS

To Pay Respects to General MacArthur; Scheduled to Return to U.S. Soon

General Joseph W. Stilwell and Brigadier General Frank W. Merrill have arrived in Tokyo to pay their respects to General Douglas MacArthur.

On the recommendation of General MacArthur, the War Department has directed that the Tenth U.S. Army, which General Stilwell has commanded in the Ryukyus, be deactivated.

The command formerly occupied by the Tenth Army in the Ryukyus will be passed to the AFWESPAC. Regular Army and low point personnel from the Tenth Army will be assigned to other duties in the AFPAC.

Generals Stilwell and Merrill will return to the United States in the immediate future. Their further assignments have not been announced.

43rd Division Returning

The 43rd Division, now being reformed with high point men from other organizations for the return to the United States, is scheduled to begin loading sometime during the first week in October in ships which have just arrived with part of the 97th Division, the first ETO combat unit to land in Japan.

The first vessels scheduled to return with the reformed 43rd are the USS Kenton, USS General John Pope and USS General Hershey. Other vessels scheduled to depart later with the 43rd personnel are the USS Etalr, USS Nishoba and USS Grundy.

Of the men who landed in Japan with the 43rd, 442 officers and 3,265 men will be returning to the States. The following officers and men are being transferred to the 43rd from other units: 112th RCT, 20 officers, 556 men: Americal Division, 130 officers, 1,280 men; 1st Cavalry Division, 206 officers, 4,450 men; and 11th Corps, 4 officers and 3,400 men.

TRUMAN TO VISIT MISSOURI

William Jewell College to Confer Honorary Degree on Nov. 15

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The White House announced on Tuesday, that President Truman will travel for Liberty, Missouri, on November 15 to receive an honorary degree from William Jewell College.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the trip may tie in with the President's planned visit to Oklahoma City on November 19 for the national industrial clinic and visit the same afternoon Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The President's travel plans for November include a trip to Statesville and Raleigh, North Carolina; on November 2: to Atlanta, Georgia, on November 3; and to Warm Springs, Georgia, on November 4 for a lunch with patients at the Warm Springs foundation, "little White House" established during the administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Truman Ends 'War Time'

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—President Truman on Tuesday signed a legislation abolishing "war time" and returningg the United States to standard time effective 2 a.m. September 30. On that day clocks will be turned back one hour to end the current "daylight saving" or "war time."

Halsey Raps Japan

Domei

HONOLULU, September 27.—Admiral William Halsey on Monday told a civic reception for recovered Allied military personnel that General Douglas MacArthur will prevent Japan from ever rising above a fifth or a sixth rate Power.

Terauchi Detained

Domei

SAIGON, September 27.—Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Region, has in effect been placed under conditions of detention at home as the disturbance in Saigon has become a protracted affair, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

To Drop Yank Soon

The U.S. War Department announced on Thursday that the Army's weekly Yank will suspend publication with the issue of December 28, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Two Marine Divisions Of U.S. Leave Okinawa To Land Near Tientsin

Domei

OKINAWA, September 26.—The United States Navy Task Force sailed from here for the China coast today to land two marine divisions in the Tientsin area on September 30 when Chinese military commanders are scheduled to accept surrender of the Japanese forces there, United Press reported. The Americans will act as policemen, accepting arms and munitions and keeping them until Chinese forces arrive in sufficient force to take them over, the dispatch added.

TRUMAN IS SEEN SATISFIED WITH MACARTHUR'S POLICY

Says There's No Notice From Other Allied Nations Voicing Dissatisfaction

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—President Truman told his press conference yesterday that he had not been given any official notice by other Allied nations that they were dissatisfied with the occupation policy in Japan or with General Douglas MacArthur's appointment as Supreme Commander.

When asked if provision had been made in the central formula for Japan by which other countries could protest, the occupation policies, the President printed to the appointment of General MacArthur as Allied Commander-in-Chief which he said was made with Allied approval.

The President said there were no plans to return General MacArthur to this country as far as he knew. Asked about current rumors that General MacArthur would return to the United States to report on the occupation of Japan, Mr. Truman said he knew of no reason to ask him to return at this time.

The President said he had no official information concerning reports that the Russians were attempting the creation of Allied Control Commission for Japan in which they would participate.

Asked if the Russians had the opportunity to present their views on occupation, Mr. Truman replied that they did and that they had representative with General MacArthur or were otherwise able to convey their views to him.

NUMATA RAPS MILITARISTS

Chief of Staff in Southeast Asia Blames War on His Clique

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—General Takazo Numata, Chief of Staff of the Japanese forces in Southeast Asia, placed the responsibility of the war on his own military class in an exclusive interview on Tuesday with the United Press and declared that the Japanese hope for a new democracy rests with the younger generation.

General Numata said: "A complete change in the national outlook will take many years. It will not be an easy task and will require the assistance of the new generation coming into power who will be the responsible leaders of the country's future political life."

However, he added that he expected Japan to immediately devote its time to fulfill the Potsdam Declaration in order for Japan to become a new and peaceful country.

No Adviser To MacArthur

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The White House announced on September 25 that President Truman has no intention of sending any Government officials to Tokyo to advise General Douglas MacArthur on the occupation policy. Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said, such reports were speculative and without basis and that the policies for occupation have already been laid down and the President sees no need to interfere in General MacArthur's administration.

Gives Up Silk Production

Domei

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Japanese are being forced to give up silk production for the time being owing to the threat of mass starvation this winter. All but 25,000 of the total 1,225,000 acres of mulbery trees which fed silkworms in Japan will be turned to food production.

PRODUCTION AUTHORIZED IN SPECIFIED CATEGORIES

Textile, Motor Truck Manufacturing Permitted; Specific Orders Issued

Textile production by Japanese firms has been authorized by the Allied Supreme Headquarters, with the provision that specified silk products will not be released, except upon the specific approval of the Supreme Commander, according to a PRO release dated September 28. Also authorized is use by Japanese firms of specified quantities of steel, aluminum, electric wire, leather, and raw rubber. The manufacture of motor trucks is permitted, but that of passenger vehicles is still not approved. The PRO release follows:

The Supreme Commander has approved continuance of specific industrial production by Japanese firms in the following categories:

Textile production was given the green light with this exception: "no raw silk, silk yarn, silk thread, silk or silk mixture woven goods, or silk or silk mixture finished garments will be released except upon the specific approval of the Supreme Commander."

Further authorizations include an okay on the use of 180,000 tons of steel; 6,000 tons of aluminum; 10,000 tons of electric wire—all governed by specific instructions from the Command.

The Japanese are also authorized to use 10,000 metric tons of leather as prescribed, but are denied the use of an additional 10,000 tons for the time being.

Included is authorization for the use of 6,000 tons of raw rubber, with an additional 10,000 tons pigeonholed until further official sanction is given.

Approval is also given for the manufacture of motor trucks. The manufacture of passenger vehicles has not yet been approved.

RUMORED HITLER IN ITALY

Paris Radio Says He Is Alive and Living at Alto Adigo

Domei

LONDON, September 28.—Adolf Hitler is in the news again. Last time it was rumored that he had escaped to Japan in a submarine. Now it is reported he is back in Italy. This news was reported from the Paris radio on Tuesday.

"Hitler is alive and dwelling in Alto Adigo region, according to recent rumors," the radio said. "This is his latest reincarnation and probably not the last one."

Meanwhile, Der Berliner, a German newspaper published in the British zone, on Tuesday stated that among the hundred bodies recently removed from the grounds of Hitler's Reich chancellory, none was identified as that of any important personage.

Given Health Post in P.I.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Dr. Howard F. Smith has been appointed Chief of the Public Health adviser to Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. Dr. Smith will have charge of quarantine and public health matters affecting both military and civilians in the Far East. He is a former member of General Douglas MacArthur's staff and while serving under him is credited with effecting a 95 per cent reduction of malaria in 15 months.

Reich Estates Allocated

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—The Associated Press reported that Russian occupation authorities announced on Tuesday that 155,000 acres in Brandenburg Province had been allocated for distribution to landless farmers in breaking up eastern Germany's large-landed estates.

Patterson Made War Head

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Senate on Tuesday confirmed the appointment of Robert P. Patterson of New York as Secretary of War, succeeding Colonel Henry L. Stimson, who has retired from the post.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 12 a.m. Friday.

Fair and cloudy at times with southeast winds.

OCCUPATION POLICY HERE DRAWS U.S. COMMENTS

Radio, Journals Discuss Kind Of Peace America Intends For Japan

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 24.—Newspaper and radio comments dealt with two major aspects of the Japan occupation policy—the kind of peace the United States intends for Japan; and the question of where a line is drawn between the authority of field commanders and of the government back home.

The conclusion that Japan will get no "soft peace"—an increasingly widely-held opinion—was strengthened by the basic United States government directive for Japan which the White House made public on September 22 and which two leading New York newspapers characterized as "splendid" and "remarkable."

The New York Times on September 24 was satisfied that the basic policy document worked out by the State War and Navy Departments calls for "complete military, economic and spiritual demilitarization of Japan beyond a chance for revival."

The paper pointed out particularly that the document "makes it plain" that occupation authorities "shall favor any elements moving toward a revolutionary change in the present regime even by the use of force."

The New York Herald Tribune on the September 24 said, the "remarkable" directive envisages peace "both hard enough and conclusive enough to satisfy even American opinion." Like the Times, the Herald Tribune called attention to "the intention to use the existing form of government, but not to support it and to the perhaps unprecedented announcement that even a violent revolution will be permitted if it is in the direction of establishing a more democratic order." The paper said those points were "what most Americans wanted to hear."

The Baltimore (Maryland) Sun on September 24 noted that according to the policy document, "Japan is to be stripped of her power and is to be molded firmly into the kind of world order which the United Nations plan for the future."

The Sun declared, however, that the processes outlined by the document now demand further clarification of "our historic doctrine that the military applies the policy, but civilians make the policy." Declaring that although no one had questioned the principle, the circumstances in which it is now to be applied are without precedent, the Sun urged, setting up "a line beyond which the military cannot pass and within which civilian authority prevails."

Robert Trout, commenting over the Columbia Broadcasting System on September 21 raised the same problem. Declaring that some Americans had been disturbed by recent statements of General Douglas MacArthur and Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger, Trout was encouraged by MacArthur to interview the United Press last week in which the General labeled himself "agent" for executing the policy as he is directed.

The commentator concluded that "those who believe that the application of the policy is a function that must remain in the hands of the government have now been assured by General MacArthur's statement that that is the way it is."

TRADE UNION BODY OPENING

59 Countries Meeting in Paris to Form Trade Union Federation

The World Trade Union Congress is opening in Paris and leaders from 59 countries are getting down to the job of forming a World Trade Union Federation which will speak for labor and to bring about peaceful settlement, according to a Paris report on Wednesday.

The French Trade Union leader, Mr. Jeriot, in the opening address called for "unity and vigilance" as a watch word in building a peace and in the economic reorganization of the world.

British trade unionists are represented by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the T.U.C. and Fred Edwards, the T.U.C. Chairman.

The new World Federation this time will include Russian representatives who were not represented in the old International Federation. However, it will not include one of the big American Federation, the American Federation of Labor, which objects to the inclusion of the Russians on the ground that the Russian unions were not democratic.

Chinese Take Over Tsingtao

In China, the taking over of the municipality of Tsingtao has been completed under the personal direction of Mayor Li Shin-den, Tsingtao, according to a Chungking report dated September 25. Chinese administrative officials are now ordering the administration and the municipality is being patrolled by Chinese police officers.

China Files Protest To Siam Government On Bangkok Clash

The Chungking authorities in charge of Chinese Overseas Affairs have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to file a Chinese protest to the Siamese Government against the reported clash between the Chinese civilians and Siamese soldiers and police in Bangkok, according to a Chungking dispatch on Thursday. The Foreign Office is said to have been asked to demand the punishment of Siamese soldiers and police and a sound compensation for the victims.

WAR ON ECONOMIC WANT URGED BY JOHN DULLES

Says Such a Common Enemy Will Stimulate Ties Which Bind United Nations

Domei

NEW YORK, September 24.—In an article in the October issue of "Foreign Affairs," John Foster Dulles, United States adviser at the London Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers, urged the general assembly of United Nations Organization to issue an international declaration of war against economic want and social injustice.

Such a common enemy, he declared, will stimulate ties which bound the United Nations together during the war. Dulles asserted that the task of strengthening United Nations ties will fall principally upon the United Nations general assembly rather than upon the more publicized security council, and warned;

"The present danger is that the millions who compelled the achievements of San Francisco will now relax, feeling that the battle has been won and that the United Nations Organization can carry on alone from this point. That would be disastrous that the United Nations will disappear unless we "find new enemies to fight together" Dulles continued.

"It creates organization which has "active principles." It brands intolerance, repression, injustice and economic want as common enemies of tomorrow just as Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan have been common enemies of yesterday. It proposes to its members that they stay united to wage war against these evils. If this new call to battle arouses the enthusiasm of the peoples of the United Nations, and if they commit their best abilities to waging it successfully, the normal trend toward disintegration can be halted and the trend toward a greater sense of unity and greater friendship can be substituted," Dulles said.

He expressed the belief that it will be up to the assembly to "plan the campaign" of a new kind of battle. As its first objective he suggested that the assembly utilize "its grant of authority and act to ameliorate economic and social conditions which help breed war."

"Conditions of trade and finance ought to be such that nations can acquire on fair exchange basis food, raw materials and other products which do not lie within their own resources and which they need for the maintenance of tolerable standards of living" Dulles added. "The Bretton Woods plan for a world bank and a monetary fund is an effort to solve this problem primarily through its financial aspects. That approach alone will be inadequate, for neither credit nor monetary arrangements can permanently substitute for a mere balance and exchange of goods and services."

Vanderplas Clarifies Stand

Domei

BATAVIA, September 28.—Dr. Charles C. Vanderplas, Deputy Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, declared here on Monday that nobody in the East Indies will be prosecuted for his political convictions or for his purely political activities during the period of the Japanese occupation unless he is proved a war criminal.

Disturbances in Bangkok

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—The Melbourne Radio today reported that Siamese and British authorities have impassed a 7 p.m. curfew on Bangkok after street clashes between the Siamese police and Chinese civilians following refusal of a Siamese to permit the Chinese to raise the Chinese national flag in celebration of the Allied victory.

Chinese Discuss Education

Among the scores of resolutions adopted by the All-China Education Rehabilitation Conference at its second and third consecutive meeting on September 24, was a demand for a realistic settlement of the treatment of Chinese school teachers, according to a Chungking report.

RECONVERSION IN CHINA INVOLVES BIG PROBLEMS

Disposition of 4,000,000 Japanese, Control of Inflation Are Two

Domei

NEW YORK, September 25.—The New York Herald Tribune on September 24 editorial entitled "Reconversion in China" said:

If the Chungking officials can reach an agreement with the Chinese communists, for which the prospects seem favorable, they will have a better chance of success in attacking other problems almost as grave. Both their efforts to bring about a political unity and their desire to build a strong nation will be looked upon with sympathy in America. Strong China developing in the direction of democracy should be the stabilizing influence in the Orient.

It is too much to hope that such a country will be created overnight. Even the settlement of a communist dispute and control of now semi-independent war lords leave many perplexities for the Chinese.

One would be the disposition of approximately 4,000,000 Japanese, half of them civilians. General Ho Ying Chin declares that all will be sent back to Japan which is understandable in view of what China has suffered at their hands. But this will raise a new problem in that it will make necessary training great numbers of skilled workers and foremen to man factories previously operated by the Japanese. Aside from disposing of these enemy subjects, the Chinese also must decide what to do about the hundreds of thousands of Chinese soldiers and officials who were puppets of Tokyo. Of these some were opportunists and others were Chinese patriots who merely pretended to serve the foreign masters.

Another pressing question faced by China is the control of inflation. The Chinese current fell so far during the closing period of war that one American dollar bought three thousand Chinese dollars. The capitulation of Japan improved the situation somewhat but it will be months or years before the government has sufficient revenue to maintain a sound currency. Links with this need of sound money is the dreadful shortage of goods. The Chinese are in dire need of raw materials not produced in sufficient quantity in their own country such as raw cotton and of manufactured goods of all kinds.

The shortage of cotton cloth is so serious that in many areas a peasant is fortunate if he can find enough rags to sew together to cover his body. In other regions, there is a shortage of food almost impossible to deal with because of lack of transportation. Everywhere the disease rate is high and little or no medicine is available. To add to the difficulties, millions of Chinese—no one knows how many millions—are refugees far from their homes and need help in returning to their native provinces.

In addition to these problems, there stands China's need of agrarian reform and industrialization. China's officials thus have no time to rest upon their laurels and gossip about the methods they used to bring their country through war. They have tasks of reconversion which make the American appear easy. They will be struggling with them for years to come.

Date Set For Strike Poll

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The National Labor Relations Board on September 24 fixed October 25 as the date for asking a strike vote among 325,000 General Motors employees after receiving the Union request for the poll.

Nimitz Due in 'Frisco

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—Admiral of the Fleet Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, will arrive in San Francisco on October 2 from Pearl Harbor, it was announced by the Navy Department on September 24.

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Broadening of Policy Of Austrian Regime Proposed by Renner

Domei

VIENNA, September 28.—Dr. Karl Renner, Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Provisional Austrian Government, opening his first three conferences of nine Austrian provinces in seven years, proposed on September 25 a broadening of the present Provisional Government so that all occupying Powers might officially recognize it. Dr. Renner stated his Government will be transitory and elections will be held either at the end of November or the first of December.

FACTORIES IN GERMANY USED FOR REPARATIONS

5 Plants in U.S. Zone to Be Dismantled: New Law Forbids Hiring of Nazis

Domei

LONDON, September 26.—General Dwight Eisenhower, allied Supreme Commander in Europe, on September 25 declared that five huge German industrial undertakings in the United States occupation zone of Germany are to be made available for reparations to the United Nations.

The undertakings include an underground power station, shipyard at Bremen, Germany's largest works for the manufacture of ball-bearings at Schweinfurt and an aeroplane engine works at Munich.

The plants will be dismantled immediately under the supervision of Allied military government officers, but it is not yet decided to what nations the dismantled plans will be sent as reparations.

The plants concerned are:

1. Underground power plant at Mannheim—35,000 kilowatt plant formerly used to generate electric and supplement natural power for a large section of Germany.

2. Bremen Deschemag shipyard at Bremen used for war production, building destroyers, cruisers, submarines and other vessels and for all types of ship repair work.

3. George Schaffer Company at Schweinfurt—largest ball-bearing plant in Europe making bearings for the entire German aircraft industry.

4. Bayerinche Motorwork in Munich—one of the largest aircraft engine plant in Neckar near Heidelberg.

Authorities of the specific cities are being ordered to arrange for the dismantling of the plants and to make the necessary preparations for shipment. At the same time, according to the announcement, the United States headquarters in Germany took a big step in the eradication of Nazism in the United States occupation zone of Germany with the publication of a new military government law forbidding any German business from employing members of the Nazi Party or affiliated organizations except as common laborers.

Furthermore, firms now employing Nazis in supervisory or managerial capacity must immediately discharge them or be closed. They much check up that they are not employing any Nazis before they are allowed to open. The breaking of the law is liable to any punishment the military government court may wish to impose.

Reaction on Oil Pact

Domei

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Anglo-American petroleum agreement is regarded here as a victory by the American Petroleum Industry to maintain free and unrestricted enterprise in developing and marketing the world oil resources.

Henry Ford Resigns

Domei

DETROIT, September 27.—Henry Ford II has become the president of the Ford Motor Company, succeeding his grandfather Henry Ford, who has simultaneously announced his resignation.

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C.I.O. UNION AUTHORIZES NATIONWIDE OIL STRIKE

To Go Into Effect If Meeting In Chicago to Effect Agreement Fails

Domei

CHICAGO, September 27.—A nationwide strike of oil workers was authorized yesterday by the Oil Workers' International Union of the C.I.O. the strike is planned only if the present labor management-government conference fails.

The annuncement of the authorization of the strike was made yesterday at the conference which is trying to settle the oil workers' strike.

About 35,000 oil workers are now on strike in seven states. Mr. Knight, President of Oil Workers' International Union, said that the announcement does not mean the strike has been called "It means the strike has been authorized if this conference fails."

Lumber Production Threatened

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—With the presence of Government conciliators, the oil strike conference in Chicago entered its second day yesterday and both labor and management were said to be hopeful of an ultimate favorable outcome despite the existing difficulties.

The oil strike, which has tied up some 30,000 workers in seven states originated with labor's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase.

At yesterday's session, Union demands were justified by the Union spokesman on the grounds of increased hours in the oil industry. The oil companies contended that the strike violates the terms of the present agreements between the Union and the companies.

Previously, in a telegram to the meeting, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach said that the meeting "must not be permitted to fail."

Yesterday's meeting of the International Negotiating Committee of the International Woodworkers of America (c.i.o.) is expected to determine the outcome of the lumber crisis threatening lumber production in the Pacific Northwest.

The lumber workers' demand for a 25 cent an hour wage increase were not met and 60,000 workers are already on strike. The Union is seeking industry to contract with a minimum of a one dollar ten cents wage increase. Mill operators claim that the demand is unjustified on the nationwide scale to varied work in industry.

Meanwhile, New York city's strike of elevator men and building service workers entered its third day and kept thousands from their work. The walkout threatened to extend to apartment buildings if Union demands were not met.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach met here with the Commissioners of nine states to lay plans for the National Conference of State Labor officials in this city next winter in an attempt to evolve an efficient program to handle labor problems.

Senate Committee Headed by Barkley To See Pearl Harbor

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The Senate Committee investigating the Japnese Pearl Harbor attack will make a tour of the harbor to acquaint the committee men with its geographic layout, Chairman Alben Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, announced on Tuesday. Senator Barkley said the testimony probably will be taken there from witnesses who find it difficult to come to Washington. The air trip to the islands will be made after preliminary evidence already obtained by the various inquiry boards has been examined.

STUDIES REBUILDING ISSUE

Civic Leaders in Yokohama Form Body Headed by Hiranuma

Leaders in the civic life of Kanagawa Prefecture have banded themselves into an association, called the Yokohama Reconstruction Association, which will be concerned to find about a speedy rehabilitation of Yokohama.

The association, which was formally organized on September 25, is headed by Ryozo Hiranuma, president of the Kanagawa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was instrumental in the establishment of the association.

Affairs of the association will be conducted by a committee to which have been named 15 leaders in various civic movements in Yokohama including Takashi Isaka, former president of the Kanagawa Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chuichi Ariyoshi, former Mayor of Yokohama, and members of the House of Representatives returned from Kanagawa Prefecture and 30 persons connected with industrial, port and harbor improvement and communication enterprises in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The association will meet regularly once a month.

Britain Slashing Exports

Britain will cut down on her exports under the Lend-Lease Act, according to a London report on Wednesday. Food will be among the items cut but Britain's textiles will go abroad.

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N.E.I. ASKS FOR RELEASE OF SHIPS FROM POOL

Must Carry Troops to Java in Order to Cope With Indonesian Uprising

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—The Melbourne radio on Tuesday reported that the Netherlands East Indies Government has asked the release of Dutch ships from Allied shipping pool to carry troops to Java in order to "cope with the Indonesian uprising."

Dutch shipping in Australian ports was tied up when Australian longshoremen supported the Indonesian seamen in their refusal to load cargo vessels bound for Indonesia.

According to the Melbourne radio, the Dutch are seeking the release of sufficient ships to carry 43,000 garrison troops to Indonesia.

Police Station Seized

Domei

KANDY, September 28.—The Southeast East Asia Command Headquarters on Wednesday issued a communique on incidents which occurred in Saigon over the week-end.

The communique said "early on Sunday, French troops took over the police station and Government buildings from Annamite armed guards. There was some shooting and two Frenchmen were killed and four wounded. No Annamite casualties were reported and no Indian or British forces were involved in the incident."

British Army Intervenes

Domei

SAIGON, September 28.—United Press reported on Wednesday that British army forces intervened on Tuesday in a dispute between an Annam group and French authorities after two days and nights of street fighting here.

Major-General Gracey, British Commander of the Allied Forces in Southern Indo-China, ordered Indian Gurkha troops under his command to disarm the Annamites.

Hongkong Nabs Japanese

Domei

HONGKONG, September 28.—Admiral Cecil J. H. Harcourt, Commander in Hongkong, told a press conference here on Monday that the British here have arrested all Japanese war criminals but he said that he was unable to say when or where they would be tried.

HOUSING PLANS BARED

Floor Space, Areas Restricted; Temporary Home Construction Pushed

The Home Ministry on September 25 notified the prefectural governments of the salient points of the Government's policy for the rehabilitation of buildings in the devastated areas, restricting the area on which new houses are to be built and their floor space.

Essential points are as follows:

1. The area on which it is considered necessary to prohibit the construction of buildings in consideration of the establishment of reconstruction works in the future must be promptly decided upon. Persons who intend to erect buildings on such an area will be assisted in finding home-sites in state-owned grounds, public-owned grounds or other grounds having little to do with future reconstruction works.

2. In areas other than the one designated in the first clause, the construction of temporary buildings alone shall be recognized. In conducting division and adjustment of land, these temporary buildings, in case of necessity, shall be removed without any compensation. The area occupied by the buildings shall take up 30 percent or less of the building lot. In addition, the aggregate area of a building must be under 15 tsubo.

3. As for the 310,000 temporary houses, the distribution of which the Welfare Ministry has decided, measures shall be taken to accelerate their construction under adequate guidance.

4. In regard to the existing improvised huts in the raid devastated areas, a touring guidance corps shall be organized to extend guidance for making preparations against the coming winter.

5. Concerning the buildings damaged by the raids, investigations shall be made to find if they are fit for repairing. If found fit for repairing, repair work shall be accelerated, but if found unfit, measures for their prompt removal shall be taken.

Tangier Body to Meet

Domei

TANGIER, September 26.—The new Tangier International Central Committee held its first meeting at the French Consulate-General here on Tuesday to settle the details of the administration. The committee recently was reinstated by an Allied action after five years of Spanish occupation.

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Following are the Articles Required:
Japanese kimono and obi, shawls, mufflers, 'furoshiki', ornaments, flower vases, lacquer ware, dishes, dolls, toys, painting, curios, art prints, postcards.
Articles will be received between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Oct. 4, 5, 6, on the Third Floor of Ginza Matsuya.

Detailed information will be obtainable at
GYOMU-KA, KEIZAI-KAI, TOKYO-TO SHOKO KEIZAI-KAI,
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THE RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS ASSOCIATION

SILK REELING INDUSTRY STUDYING REFORM PLAN

Reorganization, Stress on Requirements of Foreign Trade Among Issues

Reconstruction of the silk reeling industry, which will play an important role in solving the clothing problem for the people, as well as in Japan's participation in the world trade when that is permitted in the future, is the aim of a tentative plan which has been drafted by the sub-committee of the Silk Reeling Industry Postwar Measures Commission, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. This plan, which is being referred to the quarters concerned for consideration, comprises the following four points:

(1) Serious consideration of the advisability of shifting the stress in the silk reeling industry from production to meet domestic needs to that of meeting foreign trade requirements;

(2) Suspension of the tentative decision of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to calling for the conversion of 150,000 cho, (approximately 375,000 acres) of mulberry plantations to the growing of agricultural produce;

(3) Expansion and strengthening of silk reeling and research thereon;

(4) Execution of a thoroughgoing reform in the organization of the silk reeling industry.

Of the four points, the fourth appears to be the biggest issue. The issue centers around the dissolution of the Japan Silk Reeling Manufacturing Company. In this connection, the opinion of Rinichi Hatano, president of the Gunze Silk Reeling Company, expressed at a meeting of the committee, may be regarded as representative of the view supporting the reformation. The main points of Mr. Hatano's speech follows:

(1) The Japan Silk Reeling Manufacturing Company was established with the adjustment of the industry and the control of production for the prosecution of the war, as its mission. This mission has ended with the defeat of this country in the war. Moreover, it is clear from what the company has done in the past that its monopolistic structure is inefficient. Therefore, it should be dissolved and the industry itself, reorganized at the hands of those silk reelers who are considered well qualified and who were engaged in it at the time of the establishment of the company.

(2) The name of the Japan Silk Reeling Controlling Company should be changed to the Japan Silk Reeling Rehabilitation Company. The company should engage in the distribution of silk-worm eggs, cocoon, and raw silk, to contribute toward the postwar rehabilitation and development of the silk reeling industry.

(3) Measures should be taken to have legal regulations regarding the silk reeling industry fundamentally revised and to have the organization concerned with the industry completely simplified.

FOR FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

Correspondence Lessons Resumed By Culture Federation

A correspondence course in Japanese flower arrangement has been resumed by the Central Federation of Nippon Culture with its offices on the 8th Floor of the New Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi. The federation which was active before the war in making Japanese culture known abroad offers this well-received, attractive and comprehensive course prepared by Mrs. Hazel Gorham, well-known authority on the art of Japanese flower arrangement and Mrs. Josui Oshikawa, founder of the Shofu-ryu Flower Arrangement School.

There are four courses including a course for beginners, for garden club members and exhibitors, for school teachers and scout leaders and for home decoration. The lessons are practical and concise with many illustrations and diagrams given and are aimed at familiarizing the student with basic types of arrangement and fostering expression of innate creativeness in the art.

Six pamphlets with covers of reproductions of famous flower prints come with the lesson books for the four courses. The first pamphlet on Ikebana gives a general introduction to Japanese flower arrangement, the second on Nage-ire gives instructions and illustrations on arrangement in vases, the third on Moribana gives arrangements in flat bowls or dishes. The pamphlet on Kansui-ike gives arrangements in large flat containers. Ikenobo, the title of the fifth gives traditional, formal types of arrangements and the sixth is on the history of Japanese Flower Arrangement.

The lesson books and the six pamphlets are all contained in an attractive book-holder of Japanese design and would be an addition to any library.

For further particulars regarding this correspondence course inquiry is welcomed at the Central Federation of Nippon Culture at the aforementioned address.

SOCIALISM SCHOOL SET

Institute Is Planned by Socialist Party to Propagate Aims Here

A new School of Socialistic Science which will produce capable socialists in Japan is being planned by the newly formed Socialist Party in order to propagate Socialism throughout the country.

The lectures starting on social policy, the meaning of socialism and the basic idea of labor unions will be such that it will be easily comprehensible by even national school graduates. The lecture hours will be so arranged that even laborers may take selective courses. Details regarding the school will be drawn up after the general elections and the school is expected to open by next spring.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS SEEN FOR JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

Successful Efforts Being Made To Settle Ex-Servicemen in Civilian Life

Bright prospects are in sight for demobilized servicemen to find their places again in civilian life, as successful efforts are being made to provide them with jobs or settle them on farms by the Vocational Guidance Association for Retired Servicemen which established its headquarters last month at the site of the Kaikosha, at Kudan, reports the Yomiuri.

A Tokyo Branch office of the Association was since established at Aoyama 1-chome, at the former site of the Military Academy. This office has been active in providing jobs for demobilized servicemen. Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Association also moved to Aoyama on September 26, and activities are now being started full blast.

Of the total of six million demobilized servicemen including 2.8 millions from the Japanese mainland and 3.1 millions from overseas, it is being estimated by the Association that something like one half will either engage in farming at their native places or return to the jobs they held until they were called to the colors. The Association itself hopes to provide jobs for some 2.5 million ex-servicemen.

For this end, the Association plans to utilize land formerly used for military purposes in Aomori, Fukushima, Toyohashi, Miyazaki, and other areas, with a total acreage of approximately 3 million chobu. This land will be partitioned out to those demobilized servicemen who have no jobs.

To date, the Association has received applications for jobs from about 5,000 demobilized soldiers in Tokyo Metropolis. Of those, about 500 have already been given work, including 50 persons employed as office workers, 100 in transportation, and 60 as factory hands.

On the other hand, some 1,000 applications have been received from various quarters for a total of about 1,000 workers, giving further leeway to the activities of the Association.

As the Association follows in general a "back-to-the-farms" policy, those who have no definite jobs yet are expected shortly to be sent to farms in various parts of the country. Besides, there are possibilities to provide occupation for another total of 80,000 persons, including 50,000 jobs offered by the Communications Ministry, a demand for 20,000 hands in the Hokkaido, and for 10,000 people to work in various banks and other financial institutes in the area of Tokyo Metropolis.

On the basis of the experiences made to date, the Association is confident that it will be able to provide jobs for a fairly large number of ex-servicemen hereafter yet.

WANT TOURISM REVIVED

Plan Suggested by Kishi as Means To Stem Inflation

Revival of Japan's international tourist business as a means to stem inflation, to raise funds for payment of reparations, and to make a contribution toward the cultural exchange of the world is being advocated by Mamoru Kishi, former Member of the House of Representatives, who has much experience in this line of business.

A memorandum setting forth his plans was presented by Mr. Kishi to the Government authorities on September 26, stressing the following points:

(1) A powerful Board of International Tourism should be established.

(2) All hotels throughout Japan should be bought up by this Board and unified under its control.

(3) At least 100 new hotels, each at a cost of about 3 million Yen, should be constructed.

(4) The expenses required for the the purpose, amounting to some ¥1,000,000,000, should be covered by the Treasury. Another suggestion is to start a nationwide movement to contribute to the State the national bonds issued during the wartime. This would not only serve to stem inflation, but would enable the Government to raise funds.

FISHING INDUSTRY HERE REVIEWED BY SENGOKU

Agriculture Minister in Broadcast Exhorts Fishermen to Push Cooperative Efforts

Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, in a radio broadcast on Wednesday evening to the nation's fishermen, after revealing the present situation confronting Japan's fishing industry, called upon them for further cooperative efforts.

Agriculture Minister Sengoku said the productive output of Japan's marine industry, as compared with that before the outbreak of the war, has dropped 40 per cent, or is estimated to total only 550,000,000 kan of 2,062,500,000 kilograms.

The volume of fuel oil rationed to the fishermen to propel their boats, as compared to approximately 560,000 tons distributed prior to the war, totaled only 30 per cent of that figure in 1941, he continued. It reached a mere five per cent in 1944. This year Japan was not able to ration any at all, he asserted.

From last year Japan was not able to supply the fishermen with cotton's yarn and manila hemp to make fishing nets and other fishing equipment, Dr. Sengoku pointed out.

Few Vessels Operating

He said, before there were more than 400,000 fishing vessels or approximately 600,000 tons, but due to damage and the lack of fuel oil, only about 30 to 40 per cent of the vessels are now in operation. The number of persons engaged in the fishing industry has dropped to half.

Today, Minister Sengoku went on, Japan must support 80,000,000 persons in the same area as that of the time of the Meiji Restoration when there were only 30,000,000 persons to feed. "We must consider the supplying of their foodstuffs," he stated. "Just because there is a shortage, this time it will not be simple for us to import from overseas."

The Allied occupation forces, however, have expressed their willingness to help Japan replenish the shortage of some of the fishing equipment and fuel for the fishing vessels, he stated.

After conferring with various persons concerned, through the good offices of the Fishing Vessels Cooperative Guild and the Japan Marine Industry Association, he revealed that favorable results are progressing for the repairing of damaged fishing vessels as well as the repairing of motors for these boats.

He said that although Japanese fishing boats have been restricted from going out to sea by the Allied occupation forces, the Allied occupation forces have expressed their willingness to help Japan ease the situation. With the necessity of Allied occupation throughout the Japanese mainland being carried out according to the conditions prevailing in areas to be occupied, there is every indication that fishing vessels will be permitted to fish in limited waters within 12 nautical miles from the coast.

In conclusion, Dr. Sengoku said, if the economic control system in the fishing industry is abolished, it is our desire to carry out a policy of putting into effect a cooperative, autonomous managing system.

PROBING SOCIAL INSURANCE

Welfare Ministry Studying Plan for Benefit of Unemployed

The Welfare Ministry has undertaken to draft an unemployment insurance system, in view of the urgent necessity of adopting proper social measures to meet postwar new social conditions and to give relief to the large number of demobilized and discharged war workers.

In 1922, the Kenseikai proposed to the Diet a bill for establishing an unemployment insurance system, but it did not materialize. Then, in 1935, unemployment insurance associations were organized in the three cities of Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya, under the direction of Toyohiko Kagawa.

There may be mentioned various causes for any State unemployment insurance system not having been established in Japan, but the lack of eagerness to give relief to the unemployed on the part of the Government due to its weak social welfare policy may be mentioned as the first cause. The attitude of Japanese capitalists who profited in foreign trade by utilizing the low wages of Japanese workers and thus preferred the existence of some unemployment in the country is another cause.

But now the Welfare Ministry is earnestly studying the problem and has commenced to draft a new unemployment insurance system that will conform to the peculiar condition of the country in the present postwar period.

Ginza Shopping Center to Make Comeback; Plans Outlined to Rebuild Thoroughfare

Ginza will make its comeback as the foremost shopping center of the Far East, according to plans of the Ginza Street Federation. With the outbreak of war, firstclass cafes and bars disappeared and street lamps were taken down with iron being contributed for war purposes. Then hit repeatedly by raids stores were damaged and the famous Ginza willows were more than half burnt until only a specter of the former shopping street remained, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

With the end of war Ginza has suddenly come back to life. Throngs of passersby crowd the street intermingled with Allied troops so that the aspect of this thoroughfare does not differ much in point of congestion from former days. Accordingly, those concerned have drawn up a plan for reconstruction and it is expected that work will be completed by the end of November at the latest with all stores reopening on December 1.

From Ginza 1-chome to 8-chome, a total frontage of 970 ken (one ken is about 6 feet) was hit by air raids. Of this 500 ken were completely burned and 250 damaged inside with however the outer frame of the building still remaining. Besides the buildings destroyed by raids, some 130 ken were pulled down in the compulsory spending program. Only 190 ken frontage of buildings was left intact. In the building plan shops with a total frontage of 630 ken to replace the 500 ken completely burnt and the 130 ken demolished will be constructed.

According to present building regulations the building must occupy only a third of the site and permits are not issued for new buildings on burnt out sites. But due to the efforts of the Ginza Street Federation, special consideration has been given in this instance and including new buildings to be constructed on the site of burnt areas shops with a total frontage of 970 ken in tenement style with a depth of five ken will be put up.

The store fronts will be 18 feet high with the upper half for signboards and the lower half to be used for show windows or in any way according to the tastes of the shop. Three-fifths of the space will be for the shop itself and the back two-fifths will be used as living quarters.

The exteriors will all be finished alike and the construction will be in the hands of the Okura Construction Company which will use material held in stock by them. Application will all be made through the Ginza Street Federation and shops upon completion will be transferred to those holding surface rights.

In the new plan, cafes and restaurants will as far as possible be asked to open business in the back streets of Ginza and it is the intention of the federation to have stalls only in the side streets. With material already in hand, work will start first in the section between Hattori and Kyobun-kan. The burnt willow trees will all be cut down and new trees planted in March. Making use of telegraph poles, lights have been installed at three places in each block on the east side of Ginza since September 10 and the west side will shortly be lighted in the same way.

These are only temporary plans. The period of use of the buildings to be put up is five years and joint construction on a more permanent basis will be undertaken with the federation taking the lead.

THE MACHINE INDUSTRY

Rapid Strides Made Up to Outbreak of War

The manufacture of machinery in Japan started after the Restoration. The progress at first was very slow and it was only after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 that the public began to take any real interest in investments in this kind of industry. Improvement was gradually being made before the Great War, but with the outbreak of war the situation completely changed. Prior to the War, Japan had to import large quantities of machinery, but during the War imports were stopped, and a great stimulus was thereby given to home production. During the war years Japan became able to supply not only most of her own needs, but also some of those of foreign countries. Factories for manufacturing arms and various kinds of machinery, as well as shipbuilding-yards, were established in many parts of the country, and these profited both financially and in the experience they acquired in skilled mechanical work of various kinds. The great boom in shipbuilding stimulated the establishment of many new works for turning out engines and other equipment for steamers, while the difficulty of obtaining imported machines for spinning, weaving, papermaking, etc., caused a rapid establishment of new works for their manufacture. This cutting off of imports also served to encourage the manufacture of motors, electrical machinery, automobiles and aeroplanes. With the great postwar slump, naval disarmament, general depression the world over, embargo on gold, high tariffs, and all the other ills from which industry suffered the machinery production industry was heavily hit. The outbreak of trouble in Manchuria in September 1931, and the military operations which followed created a new demand for arms, while the reimposition of the gold embargo, and subsequent decline of the value of the yen served to revive the industry.

Recent Developments

The first World War gave the initial impetus to Japan's machinery industry, but in company with other trades it saw a setback during the business depression of 1930-31. The Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, however, proved fresh stimuli, and with the transition from light to heavy industry to meet the increasing military demand and productivity expansion drive the machinery industry became the most important of all national industries. Japan's machinery industry was extremely wide-scale, its products ranged from machine-tools, steam engines, Diesel engines, chemical industrial machinery, electric appliances, spinning machines and mining machinery to medical instruments and rolling stock.

Machinery and Tools

The machinery and tools industry in Japan was well in the course of reorganization during 1941. A special feature of Japan's machinery industry where large-scale industrial plants accounted for a large part of production while smaller-scale factories dominated in number has long been a cardinal cause for drastic reorganization in machinery circles.

Close on the heels of the clarification of the machinery and steel products industrial repletion policy toward the close of 1940, the Government, early in 1941, submitted to the 76th session of the Diet the Important Machinery Industrial Bill and the Machine Tools Industrial Bill. The two laws, promulgated in April and March, 1941, respectively took effect as from November, 1941. The former law subjected the important machinery industries to a Government licensing system and provided for various special privileges for such industries including the exemption of taxes for specified machinery industries, use of specified land, etc. The latter law carried the similar provisions as the former regarding the production of machine tools. Thus, the reorganization of the machinery and tools industry took a concrete step forward.

On October 30, the Government decided to suggest the creation of five machinery control associations one for each industry, namely, manufacturing machinery, electric machinery and tools, precision machinery, automobiles, and rolling-stock. Decision was also reached to establish control council as an exclusive control and liaison organ for the foregoing five machinery bodies. All those measures were taken in order to properly reorganize Japan's machinery industry through the well-controlled distribution of raw materials to more important industrial plants and the adjustment of small-scale plants for the purpose of stabilizing a self-sufficiency structure to cope with the suspension of imports.

Power of Flame Weapons

Colonel William A. Copthorne chief chemical officer for General Douglas MacArthur, said on September 24 that the flame weapons, only a fraction of its potentialities employed against Japan approached the atomic bomb as an argument against future wars. He declared that the studies of the incinerated Japanese cities and incendiary attacks against the ground forces indicated that the destructive effects of a large-scale flame warfare are only now beginning to be appreciated.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS FUSHED IN MANY CITIES

Some Being Turned Into Light Industry Towns, Others Into Tourist Centers

All the medium and small cities that were hit by raids are undergoing reconstruction. Some are being turned into light industry towns, some into garden cities and others into tourist centers. Just how preparations are being hurried to meet the coming cold season by erecting temporary houses for those living in barracks and raid shelters, according to the Mainichi.

Utsunomiya City has a two-year reconstruction plan. The first item on the rebuilding program is the immediate erection of houses in the 240,000 tsubo of devastated city area. The city will sell the finished houses to applicants making a prepayment of ¥500 per tsubo. Also blueprints for houses of 10, 12 and 15 tsubo have been solicited with prizes awarded.

It may be that with the city planning, cases may arise of forced removal from certain sections. Private buildings will be allowed conditionally but the policy will be plastic. Parallel with the house construction program, the network of roads in the city is being restored and all efforts are being made to make Utsunomiya a tourist town.

The two cities of Chiba and Choshi lay stress in the building of culture towns. Schools will be newly erected away from the heart of the town which will be strictly regulated as far as building is concerned. In the construction of even temporary houses, strict adherence to rules such as leaving 20 meters between houses, building 20 meters from river banks and at least five meters from the road center must be made and according to the city planning roads will be 30 meters side.

Kofu Station will be the focus of reconstruction in Kofu City. Roads will radiate from the station while parks and the sites along railway lines will be enlarged to make more open spaces. Also 11 residential areas at a set distance will be made and the rest of the area will be utilized for agricultural purposes. Private building will be encouraged but at the same time the Housing Corporation will erect about 2,000 simple houses by the end of the year. The flooring of such houses will occupy only about a third of the building site while gardens will occupy the rest of the space. To prevent fires and to ward off other natural calamities proper guidance will be given to build houses away from river banks and roads. Kofu is enthusiastically at work in making the city a garden town.

In the reconstruction of Nagaoka, the city of snow, all houses will have uniform foundations in order to meet problems peculiar to this town such as drainage and melting snow. It is planned to divide the city into three sections, residential, business and industrial with public buildings, and dwellings occupying the central portion of the city. As far as possible shrines, temples and other historic sites will be reconstructed at the former places.

Four sections of Mito City will be set aside for parks and greens in order to make this town a modern garden city. The principal roads will have a width of 50 meters and other roads will be at least 25 meters wide. Considerable space will be marked for growing vegetables for food self-sufficiency.

Sendai, which suffered the greatest damage in the heart of the city, will rebuild 4,000 houses by the end of the year for the 57,921 raid victims. In the reconstruction here much of the former characteristics will be retained. With the station serving as the central point, roads connecting the government buildings and schools will be built. Before the war, roads constituted only about 10 per cent of the total city area but with more roads and greens constructed they will occupy about 40 per cent of the total area. Sendai is also undertaking the building of a wide promenade walk which will serve a triple purpose of trafficway, fire prevention and boulevard.

A three-year reconstruction plan for Taira with an appropriation of ¥2,127,000 has been adopted, and the four schools destroyed by raids, the city office and other buildings will be restored. Formerly this city was divided into two by the railway station and railway. Not only was transportation inconvenient in the northwestern part of the city but because of the railway shed for locomotives in the middle of the city, the whole town was extremely sooty. In the new program the station will be moved to the south side of Shinkawa and the industrial area centered near the station. With increased production of industrial artcraft Taira aims at becoming a cultural town.

MARINERS' BODY PLANNED

New Organ to Be Inaugurated in Kobe on Oct. 5

The New Japan Mariners' Association will be inaugurated on October 5 in Kobe to serve as a clearing house for marine activities of a new and democratic Japan, according to a report appearing in Friday's Yomiuri-Hochi.

The founding committee for the new marine association is scheduled to meet on October 4 in Kobe to draw up its objectives and working plans which will be made public during the inauguration ceremony.

With its basic principles taken from the former Japan Mariners' Association, whose work dates back to the days before World War I, the New Japan Mariners' Association is expected to extend its influence to Yokohama, Moji, Wakamatsu, Tobata, Hakodate and Kobe.

WELFARE MINISTRY PLANS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

To Aid Jobless Due to Reconversion of Industry, Demobilization of Army, Navy

The Welfare Ministry has undertaken the formulation of a plan for unemployment insurance, of which the chief beneficiaries will be the numerous persons who will be thrown out of employment as the process of demobilizing the armed forces and the adjustment of industries proceed.

The proposed unemployment insurance scheme, according to the Welfare Ministry, will be drafted with a view to the conditions peculiar to Japan.

In 1922 there was an attempt to establish unemployment insurance in Japan. It was made by the now defunct Kenseikai, which introduced an unemployment insurance bill in the Diet but could not get it enacted.

Something in the nature of unemployment insurance was accomplished by Toyohiko Kagawa, distinguished social worker, 10 years ago, when he founded unemployment insurance unions in Kobe, Osaka, and Nagoya.

Several obstacles stood in the way of the enforcement of a compulsory scheme of unemployment insurance in Japan. One of them was the lukewarm attitude of the Government toward the establishment of a policy based on socialism. Another was the strong desire of the capitalists to see a measure of unemployment in the country at all times so that wages might be kept at a level low enough to permit them to compete in the world market.

Approves Bidault's Stand

President Charles de Gaulle at a Cabinet meeting approved the stand taken by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault at the Council of Foreign Ministers now meeting in London whereby France is insisting that he should have a voice concerning peace treaties with the Balkan countries and with Finland, according to a Paris report on Wednesday. It said that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had argued that France and China should not take part in the discussions.

Headquarters Eighth Army has an urgent, immediate requirement for

English speaking typists, stenographers, and secretaries. Foreign Nationals or Japanese who qualify are requested to report to the Eighth Army Labor offices, located in:

(Yokohama)—The Matsuya Dept. Store, Theatre Street

(Tokyo)— The American Club, Marunouchi District

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Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 25?, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and amah, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
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ENGLISH steno-typist wanted by a large Japanese industrial firm. Apply Hirata, (Shomu-bu), Sumitomo Tsushin Kabushiki Kaisha, 2 Mita Shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku. (Near Tamachi Station).

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Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROOF readers with good command of English. Experience not essential. Translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast workers and have good command of English.
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TWO American instructors of English conversation wanted by the Japanese-American Conversation Institute. Apply Naigai Building, 2-18, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young gentleman, University graduate, wishes position. Any position accepted. Dwelling in foreigners' home in Kobe is desirable.
Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translator, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FIFTY year old Japanese gentleman, specialist in trade, good knowledge in English, stayed in Indo China 20 years as trader, language professor of higher special schools during World War, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, stayed 12 years in the United States and having over 30 years trade experience with foreign firm in Tokyo seeks position. Good reference and connection.
Apply Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE man, graduated from middle school, speaks a little English, desires to work with foreign family, in any capacity. No salary desired if meals supplied by employer.
Apply Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

WANTED in or preferably round Yokohama, a foreign style house or large Japanese house. Apply to F. Fachtmann, care Mampei Hotel, Room 12?, Karuizawa.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED imported soap and canned provisions, in exchange for attractive Japanese "kakemono," painted by well-known artist.
Apply Box 282, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEDIUM size foreign-style house with modern conveniences and fixtures within about one hour train ride from Tokyo preferably seashore. Send full particulars with house plan.
Apply Box 2??, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S watches, imported, both wrist and pocket watches, for sale.
Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL Electric Vacuum cleaner with accessories. American Birch portable gramophone, electric heater, American oil stove with petroleum. Bids to be addressed to
Box 297, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MINK coat, brand new, latest design, natural color.
Apply Box 291, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tubes, new and slightly used: Japan Mazuda three [illegible], two [illegible], three 56, further American Sylvania One 6A6 one 76 three 6D6. Please submit bids for all or part to
Box 2??, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REFRIGERATOR "Electrolux" in perfect condition, American make, working on gas; also big coal stove (Junkers) to be sold in Tokyo.
Apply Box 2??, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made, best quality.
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NEW or used standard typewriters [illegible] wood, Remington) [illegible] rolling from. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
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Dissatisfactions With the Government

The Japanese public is viewing with irritation and dismay the demonstrations of misjudgment and incompetence which the present Government has given within the past few days. From the editorials and comments in the local vernacular press, from the even more outspoken comments of the man in the street, and from the complaints on the part of some of the lower officials themselves, it is evident that the general public is far in advance of the Government leaders in regard to an understandir ; of what the nation must do at this time.

The Government's selection of a person like Seihin Ikeda as chief of the reorganized Central Liaison Office and the subsequent discovery that he is not acceptable to the Supreme Allied Headquarters is a case in point. The Government should have known better than to consider a man who, however great his personal qualifications, has been so closely identified with the undesirable old regime as to be unacceptable to the Allied authorities. That the Government did not know any better shows that the Government does not comprehend the extent of the changes which the new character of the times demands, changes which are not only demanded by the Allied Powers but by the Japanese people themselves.

Another similar case is the recent interview of Industry and Commerce Minister Nakajima with foreign correspondents in which the Minister blandly proceeded to outline the quantities of cotton, wool, rice, salt, sugar, oil, iron, etc., which he hoped to get from America. Little does he seem to realize that Japan has not only been defeated in war but that she is on the strictest kind of probation to demonstrate a complete change of heart before she can be readmitted to normal international intercourse. True, the Allied Powers have declared that Japan will eventually be allowed to carry on foreign trade and that they have no intention of destroying Japan as a nation, which means that Japan will be allowed to import the materials which are necessary for her existence. But before Japan can hope to get such materials, it is incumbent upon her to reshape her entire political, social, economic, and ideological make-up to conform to the standards of the rest of the world. She must also show that she is doing her level best to meet her own needs by her own efforts. Until these prerequisites have been fulfilled, Japan is hardly in a position to ask for aid from other countries.

The need for aid is urgent, to be sure, and it may have been perfectly justifiable for Mr. Nakajima to lose no time in explaining the need to the foreign correspondents. But any appeal for aid must be accompanied by tangible demonstrations of Japan's sincere efforts to fulfil her obligations, and it can hardly be said that such demonstrations are as yet very impressive. The intentions are unquestionably sincere enough, but the extent of the execution is still insufficient. If the Government thinks that it is already qualified to ask for aid, it is showing an astonishing lack of realization of the magnitude of the tasks it must still perform.

The slowness of the progress of internal reforms is another example. The public is clamoring for a fundamental change in the election system, a fundamental reorganization of the House of Peers, a re-examination of the system of peerage itself, an overhauling of the administrative machinery and the civil service system, and many other reforms which have long been generally recognized as necessary. But the only thing which appears at all certain as yet is a relatively minor modification of the election laws in the forthcoming November session of the Diet; and although some commendable steps are being taken to tackle the other needed reforms, these steps are still altogether too meager and inadequate for the need.

Still another disgraceful minor episode is the recent action of the Cabinet in removing the price ceiling from fish and vegetables and placing these commodities on the open market, only to be followed a few days later by an order from General MacArthur's Headquarters requiring the continuation of strict control and rationing over all commodities in short supply. Now the Government is placed in a position where it must reconsider its previous action. Strong and legitimate arguments can be presented on both sides of the question as to whether or not the removal of fish and vegetables from the rationing system would serve to stimulate greater production, but that is not the essential question. The significant point is that the Government was so out of touch with the line of reasoning pursued by General MacArthur's Headquarters that it allowed itself to take a position which later had to be reconsidered. In the meantime, in some localities vegetables have already appeared on the free market at unrestricted prices; in other localities the producers are holding up shipments waiting for the situation to become clarified. Rationing officials have been given instructions only to be immediately countermanded; the whole rationing system has become snarled up and no one seems to know whether he is coming or going. Meanwhile the housewives are finding that the supply which they can secure has become worse than ever before.

Much has been said about the Government's project to build 300,000 standardized pre-fabricated houses. In view of the fact that more than 2,000,000 houses were destroyed in the air raids, the building of 300,000 houses is a puny enough project. But after weeks of publicity, not a single one of these houses has yet been built, and it seems that the whole project is still in the stage of paper planning. While the officials sit at their desks and make paper plans, winter is fast approaching, and the wretched people shivering in their tin shacks in the bombed out areas will have to suffer because of the slowness and inefficiency of the Government.

It used to be thought that much of the delay in the work of reconstruction and reviving peacetime industries was due to the uncertainty as to just what economic activities would be permitted by the Allied authorities. Now it is becoming increasingly evident that the chief responsibility for the delay rests with the Japanese side. Not only have the Allied authorities readily given permission to go ahead with all necessary reconstruction and reconversion activities but they have positively encouraged and directed the Japanese authorities to show all possible speed. But the Japanese Government, with its traditional characteristic inefficiency, is proceeding to unwind its interminable coil of red-tape before it can take any action. Two weeks after the Allied authorities had granted permission to convert a certain airfield into farms, the airfield still remains unplowed. Two weeks after the Allied authorities had urged the Japanese Government to show all possible speed in getting its ships out to sea to move essential supplies, the Government was still trying to get the crews together.

No wonder the public is beginning to get increasingly clamorous in its criticisms of the Government. It is not a desirable situation. This is no time to precipitate a Government crisis. There is too much work to be done just now to be wasting any time in political turmoil. The nation must work together in solid unity if the grave problems which confront it are to be overcome. But if that unity is to be preserved, the Government must show a deeper comprehension of the needs of the time and exert a greater effort to overcome its ineptness and inefficiency.

Australia's Role Vital

Australia, as a country which played a major role in the victory of the Allies has a very important role to play in the Pacific, declared Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifly on Tuesday, according to a Canberra report on Wednesday.

JAPAN'S DEFEAT TRACED

Militarism and Bureaucracy Must Be Abolished and Freedom Encouraged in the Future

By KANJI ISHIWARA

The people of Japan were dazed upon hearing the radio broadcast of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war on August 15. It was the greatest national disgrace since the beginning of our history. But this war has been an absolutely impossible one to win for this nation in its grim reality. We entered the Pacific War without having terminated the China War.

Of the various causes of our defeat, the primary one is to be found in the infidelity of the government officials. They knew, for instance, that it was impossible to increase the production of wooden aircraft and pine root oil, but they hoodwinked the people regarding their production in their wish to get bribery. The second cause is to be found in the moral decadence of our soldiers. Our soldiers interfered with the nation's political affairs. Although the Imperial Rescript granted to the army and navy did not permit it.

The third cause lies in the incapability of the elder statesmen. After the dissolution of the Konoye Cabinet, there appeared several cabinets which were composed of aged statesmen who expatiated on the important matters of the nation in their long conferences which was only so much time wasted. England had her Church'll; the Soviet Union had her Stalin; and the United States had her Roosevelt. But Japan never had any statesman who could be compared with these three able leaders.

As to our war potentials, as disclosed by our Prince Premier in his radio speech, we had lost our effective power of resistance. Our aluminimum production had approached a minimum. So was also our iron production. The production of iron dust and wooden aircraft was never carried out effectively. Although the government carried on the bombastic propaganda that we could beat the enemy upon his landing operations we were really not in a position to repel him.

Furthermore, our national morality had shown a definite decline. Encouraged by the open practice of black-marketing by the military and government the people also carried on dark dealings. We may even say that every one of our 100-000,000 population was guilty of this evil practice.

These are the principal causes of our defeat. It is only too natural that we should have been defeated.

Population Can Be Fed

As the result of our acceptance of the conditions imposed by the Potsdam Declaration, we anticipate a great army of unemployed and the grim struggle to secure food. It becomes necessary to support all the people of this nation with our restricted land, but I am convinced that it is possible to do so. We have 6,000,000 chobu of cultivated land and there is enough land to cultivate an additional 3,000,000 chobu. Let's suppose an average family consists of five members. Two to three tans of land are sufficient to feed one family. Two tans into 6,000,000 chobu will make 20,000,000 family farms and since each house consists of five persons, the entire population of 100,000,000 could support itself. And if the method of cultivation is improved, a population several times our present number could be supported. We should make the start for the entire world by revolutionizing the existing economic life involving the dissolution of urban life. If we should succeed in this attempt, our food problem could be solved within a several years. The proposed political revolution of the Showa Era should be a renovation of the method of our livelihood. To effect such a renovation in our livelihood is the most difficult problem of human life but we must achieve it.

An armed nation may be liable to be aggressive but once it is disarmed its only power will be its spiritual conviction. Hence to create a real and just civilization for the entire world must be the mission of our race. We must utilize our mental endowment to its fullest capacity to that end.

World Peace Not War

The time has come when all wars should be abolished, for they involve great sacrifices and no profit for mankind. The time has arrived when the world's unification should be brought about through peaceful negotiations. World peace must be attained without further bloodshed. I have been opposed to the so-called last war of the world. The next war, if it should ever come, would prove really disastrous for the human race. We should establish on our soil a moral empire which shall be the basis of our deal of universal brotherhood.

Now, what steps shall we take in preparations for the coming peace negotiations? Let us first take up our domestic problems. I shall make the following three proposals:

First, we must overthrow our military clique. Secondly, we must do away with the autocracy of our bureaucrats. Thirdly, we should bring about a complete abolition of the secret police. All these plans are being rapidly pushed by our Prince Premier at the desire of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. The realization of these proposals, however, must be made through the efforts of the masses as well as the government.

First, I wish to dwell more in detail about the abolition of our military clique. I have long been contending that interference of the military in political affairs must be prevented, and I was once asked by a judge during a court martial where I appeared as a witness as to what was a military clique. My answer was: "The military clique is made up of those soldiers who violate the rules set down by the Imperial Rescript given to the Imperial Army and Navy by the Emperor Meiji, by interfering in politics." But what I wish to stress in this connection is the fact that it is the people who are responsible for the existence of the military clique, for it was the people who permitted its interference in politics.

Up to the time when the Imperial Constitution was adopted, our nation's political affairs were handled by the government officials; after its adoption the people came to handle political affairs. This is the spirit of our Imperial Constitution. But since the people cannot act disconnectedly, there came into existence the necessity of political parties. Which later proved a failure because of their inexperience and causes. At any rate, all of our political parties became extinct after the Manchurian Incident. Usually it happens that the passing of one political power is succeeded by another, but in the case of Japan at that time there was no succeeding political power. The timid intellectual class figuratively buried itself, and the nation was left to face its political plight.

After the Manchurian Incident there were many persons who would establish some sort of connection with the rising military officers in their desire to secure political power through their military influence. Everybody attempted to secure the aid of such military officers instead of securing political power through their own efforts. Our political leaders desired to lead the people by securing the influence of the army officers. All this led the military to assume its arrogance. The government officials, on the other hand, evaded responsibility in all important affairs, by placing the blame on the army and exploited the people. Thus, we the people are responsible for the rise of the military clique.

Japan's Democracy

Secondly, we should bring about the abolition of our bureaucracy. I believe that Japan is the most democratic nation in the world. I have never been to the United States, but I have visited all the European countries and I arrived at the conclusion that we are more democractic than these nations. My belief is based on the fact that in Japan nothing can be decided upon unless the people concerned agree on its essentials. Our government offices have been incompetent and have been showing a very low efficiency because of our excessive democracy.

I am firmly convinced that the people should be permitted to enjoy their ideas and religious faith without molestation. It is a tragic error that ideas and religious faith are suppressed by the force of the government. The people must fight against any group of Shintoists who in cooperation with the police persecute the Christians or the Buddhists. I am in favor of complete freedom of ideas and freedom of worship.

The universe is one large organic body and everything is necessary for the existence of this universe. And it is the essence of our fundamental political structure that permits everything to have its place in the sun. The ideas of Karl Marx may have their good points, for otherwise so much of the world would not welcome them so ardently. But we must correct the bad points in Marxism if it should have them.

It is now indispensable that we should encourage our democratic tendency by overthrowing the absolutism of the bureaucrats and the secret police so that the people of our Yamato Race may be left to enjoy real autonomy.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Japanese Language

To the Editor:

In your Sept. 21 issue under Press Comments, you lament the lack of speed in issuing documents. Here is a good suggestion which will not only help you to speed up in this item, but be a benefit in all spheres of life.

What makes documentation, writing, reading, business correspondence and a host of other clerical work so cumbersome to the Japanese is the use, in writing of Chinese characters.

Why not change over to the use of Latin letters to express your written language. The speed and efficiency in all branches of clerical work will be 100 per cent. The Japanese language itself will not suffer in the least by this change, and only benefits can be got out of it.

The school children will not have to be tortured with the extremely difficult Chinese characters, ordinary standard typewriters can be used for any writing or documentation, your printers will be able to use modern types of lino presses—the speed and ease will be so great that you will all breathe a sigh of great relief and astonishment at how easy things will become.

A reader of long standing.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

Enterprises Must Be Encouraged in Various Provinces

By AIICHIRO FUJIYAMA
President the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Of the many postwar problems which must be properly disposed of in our country, that which is most important is the question of stabilizing the people's livelihood. It goes without saying that in industrial conversion and reconversion the focal point lies in our endeavors to increase foodstuffs and other daily necessities. The central aim of industrial reconversion should be the maintenance and fostering of medium and small industries. This however, does not mean that these medium and small industries should concentrate in large cities as has been hitherto the case. On the contrary, they must be scattered in the various provinces. Simultaneously with their growth in the provinces, rural towns will be founded. Likewise as they are introduced in villages there will spring up family industries and enterprises for the production of popular goods. In short, the idea is to establish a sort of agricultural-industrial community, in which will be centered the future direction of our industrial conversion.

However, in their dispersion in the provinces such industries should not be left uncontrolled, as in such a state their rational growth can hardly be expected. Thus, while recognizing their freedom of enterprise, they must be placed under a control based upon national plan.

Under such a plan there are two prerequisites: technical leadership and financial aid. Without a proper technical guidance a healthy growth of these medium and small industries cannot be hoped for. While their chief aim is to produce popular goods in order to stabilize and maintain the people's livelihood their work itself is characterized as a handicraft industry for the earning of wages. Under such a mission as this, it is essential to produce the best articles by saving the most material which, as a rule, is not plentiful. It is too obvious that these industries require proper leadership, and that should be carried out under some substantial government plan. Such leadership may be patterned after the agricultural experimental stations which are found everywhere in our rural districts and serve as the guiding centers for our farming industry.

In regard to the financial plan these medium and small plants scattered in the provinces have neither abundant capital nor enough credit. Their banks in cities are not sufficient to finance them properly and consequently they must look to some other financial institutions such as industrial banks and people's savings banks to help them out. Some sort of national subsidy must be considered in this connection.

As a result of the conversion of war industries into civilian enterprises the important question of unemployment will consequently arise. Naturally these medium and small industries are expected to absorb some of the workers, but in doing this they are likely to utilize the cheap labor in the districts, and might thus interfere with the solution of the general unemployment problem. In anticipation of such a thing we must encourage the construction of big public works and other like enterprises, while promoting a healthy growth of the medium and small industries which constitute the center of our national industrial strength. We must by all means, carry out all works on a scientific basis, with the aim of raising our scientific standard.

In coping with the unemployment problem, it may be advisable to consider the setting up of a brotherhood labor center with branches scattered throughout the provinces. By this we do not mean that an outdated feudalistic institution or a pure labor union as is prevalent in the Occidental nations should be established. What must be founded is a real brotherhood center in name as well as in spirit, which, besides giving the laborers proper wages, must have the interest of the enterprise itself at heart. It must be a new labor structure, acting as an essential national entity devoted to the growth of our industry, especially those founded in the rural districts.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, September 28

CLARIFICATION OF ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA

ASAHI—The clarification of the mistakes which were committed heretofore in our policies vis-a-vis China will play an important part in the examination of the reasons of our defeat. We think that, unless this matter is considered strictly critically, it will be impossible to understand fully the historical essence of the "Tragedy of Asia".

In recent years, the outstanding general characteristics of Japan's policy vis-a-vis China was an imperialistic continental policy. Japan's capitalistic economy having built up its structure on the basis of World War I, the continental policy was propelled at great speed. This was done through a forceful policy, climaxing in the Twenty-One Demands. This new situation created violent repercussions, starting with the opposition movement launched by the students of Peiping. Eventually, a profound anti-Japanese movement developed throughout China. It became thus inevitable that Japan's ties with China should weaken. However, at that time, China's general condition was that of repeated internal feudalistic strifes among the old military cliques, splitting up the country. It had not as yet developed into a national war. But in the spring of 1927, with the organization of General Giichi Tanaka's Cabinet in succession to the Wakatsuki Cabinet as the turning point, a sudden and considerable change took place in the aspects and character of our China policy.

It was at that time that China saw the progress of the movement, carried on by the National Revolutionary Army concentrated around the personality of Chiang Kai-shek, to overthrow the military clique of the North. At that time, the task of unifying and building up the country through the Kuomintang started a fresh movement. As at that time, when the Northern Expeditionary Army crossed the Yangtze and attempted to strike at the strongholds of the Northern Military Clique, our Shantung Expedition was carried out, Japan's forceful policy could not but come into violent friction with the new trend of China. And as it was esteemed that Japan's imperialism embraced the intention to destroy the unity and construction which attempted to make out of China a modern nation, it had to face violent opposition of the Chinese race.

It is for that reason that, with the establishment of the Nanking Regime, the plan of anti-Japanese education was formally adopted, and a movement to resist Japan was organized on a nationwide basis. All contacts between the two countries were strained, and a gloomy atmosphere came to dominate the Orient. To improve this situation endeavors were made by both sides but because the fundamental policy of Japan was not revised, the endeavors failed to achieve any favorable result. This trend rendered the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident inevitable and in turn made the shift to the China Affair inevitable.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, the war objective of the construction of a new order for East Asia was affirmed, the liberation of the Asian races was dwelt upon, and the formation of an East Asian economic bloc was insisted upon. But it is worthy of note that the war objective failed to serve as a prime mover for shifting the resistance of the Chinese race to cooperation. In short, the fatal defect lay in that only Japan's subjective characteristics were stressed and there was no universal and proper objectivity in its conception. It must also be pointed out that in many cases proper recognition and understanding of China was lacking.

Japan's policy itself had to undergo corrections with the progress of war in its various stages. If we consider the development of the policy and attitude from the Konoye Statement to the adoption of the New Plan for China, we may discover a conspicuous essential difference in the policy before the war and during the war. But the hostilities had already taken the form of a fierce national war. And, after this war had taken on worldwide proportions, it seemed that this change of policy merely conveyed the impression of a retraction of policy caused by the weakening of Japan's national strength.

With the termination of the war, this continental policy of long tradition had to come to its end along with the downfall of Japan's international position. Japan cannot expect that a road for her advance hereafter will be opened, unless the mistakes committed by this continental policy are examined in detail, and straightforwardly reflected upon, and unless in a most humble attitude we make sincere efforts in quest for the true shape of the relations between Japan and China.

Australian Wives in S.F.

Some 545 Australian wives of American servicemen have arrived in San Francisco with their 220 small children, according to a San Francisco report on Wednesday.

JAPANESE CULTURE

Relations With Western Nations Are Reviewed

By KI KIMURA

II

First there is his impression of a visit paid to a Buddhist temple at Tane-ga-shima. "The people," he wrote, "are so kind-hearted and so polite." And again, with reference to the rapid spread of firearms all over Japan, he observes, "The Japanese people have more innate inventive talent than any other people, and are surely proficient in imitation."

Soon afterward, in 1549 to be exact, the famous Francis Xavier came over to Japan for the purpose of propagating Christianity. Japan was fortunate in being chosen as a field by so renowned a missionary. In India and China he had despaired of propagating his faith, but in the Japanese he found a people who impressed him favorably. He states in one of his reports:

> For aught I know, the Japanese are the most excellent of all heathens. They are the best of all infields. They are polite of manner, gentle of heart and wonderfully proud, but never cross-grained. They value honor above all things. They are generally poor, but are not ashamed of poverty. They have a peculiarity which is not found among us Christians: a nobleman, however poor, is respected by rich people of the plebeian class and will never intermarry with them. They respect honor more than wealth. Intercourse among themselves is characterized by an attitude of respect, and equality prevails between high-born and low-born. At fourteen a boy wears two swords, which he values and relies upon. People never forgive any insults or disdainful speeches. Plebeians respect noblemen, and noblemen deem it an honor to serve their respective lords obediently. The people drink plenty of wine, but eat moderately. They do not gamble, for they think it an attempt at stealing to try to get what is not their own. Most people can write and read.

When Francis Xavier heard that the Spanish King was toying with the thought of invading Japan, he caused that sovereign to change his mind by writing him to the following effect:

> I earnestly implore you to give up your plan for making a conquest of Japan by sending ships from Mexico. It would be impossible for them to arrive in Japan safely; but if by any change they should arrive, it would be impossible to conquer the country by force. The Japanese are a proud and jealous people who are not afraid of any mighty fleet. And the land is so wild and waste that it will be difficult to obtain food. Your men will die of starvation before they can fight. In addition, dreadful storms often rage along the Japanese coasts, so unless your ships find a port or haven to hide in, they cannot help being wrecked. I implore Your Majesty again to desist from this plan. The Japanese are eagerly desirous of obtaining weapons, and from this single desire, I think, they will continue fighting until all the Spaniards are annihilated.

Translations of Literature

Passing on to consider the introduction of Japanese literature abroad, we find that many of the famous classics of Japan have been translated into Western languages.

Various translations of the Manyoshu exist in English, German, French and also Russian. The oldest translation of this work into English, although only a partial rendition, is that of Kenchoh Suyematsu; while the best known is the highly praised, complete translation made by Arthur Waley of the British Museum. Then again, the Dutch scholar, Dr. Pierson, Jr., when last I saw him, was engaged on a new translation into English, of which the first five volumes have perhaps already been published.

The Makura no Sobshi has been translated by both Arthur Waley and Mrs. Nobuko Kobayashi, while other scholars have produced translations of the Kojiki, Nihon Shoki, Taketori Monogatari, and the later classics the Tosa Nikki and the Kokinshu. The Kokinshu, or rather a selection of eighty-five of the best poems in it, was translated into French by Prince Saionji and Judith Gautier. The Prince's translation into prose and Mlle. Gautier's translation of this prose into verse, were published together under the title of Poemes de la Libellule, and, escaping the fate of most translations, enjoyed a wide circulation. This was due to the fact that Judith Gautier, besides being the daughter of Theophile Gautier, was a well known playwright, poet, novelist and essayist in her own right. The legendary Gabriele D'Annunzio learned what Japanese poetry was from this volume, and was moved to write a series of poems, later collected and published under the title Outa Oleidentale. The "outa" or "uta" is a thirty-one-syllabled form of Japanese poetry.

The Hohjobki and Tsurezure Gusa are much appreciated by Western readers who fancy the works of hermit essayists, while Mr. Dickins' translation of one of the works of Bakin, a literary light of the Yedo period, ran successfully of the masterpieces of Chikamatsu, who had been termed the Shakespeare of Japan, have moreover been introduced to the West by Professor Asataro Miyamori.

Particularly appreciated abroad, because of its lucid simplicity, is the Japanese haiku. In this connection, I recall the article written by a friend of mine in London on one occasion after I had told him about haiku. The substance of what he said was:

> Probably because the Japanese people are physically small they are inclined to prefer small things rather than large ones in the world of art. We must look at their masterpieces as though through a magnifying glass in order to appreciate their true beauty. Examples of the Japanese genius for condensing the beautiful into as small a space as possible are the hako niwa (miniature garden), the bonsai (a dwarfed but other-wise fully developed tree in a small pot) and the poetic form known as haiku.... The Japanese are probably the most poetic nation in the world. From childhood they are taught to appreciate poetry; while still in primary school they are taught to compose verses of their own. Poetry pervades everything Japanese, and almost all the people compose poems in time of deep emotion. Typically in keeping with this love of poetry is the Poetry Meeting held annually at the Imperial Palace. The Emperor each year chooses the subject, and rich and poor alike can write a verse around it.

Lafcadio Hearn has said that there is only the beauty of a pressed and withered flower in a translation, but I cannot forbear from giving at least one example of haiku, which, though composed of only a short seventeen syllables, is yet a complete poem.

Nami ni uku
  Tsuki wo makura ya
    Ukine dori.

A floating bird is asleep
  Making a pillow of the moon
    Floating on the ripples.

It can be seen that the composer impresses the reader in a few words with an uncomplicated picture, leaving details and implication to the reader's imagination.

I have already referred to the greater chances of reaching a wide audience, if interpretations of Japan have been made by some one with an established literary reputation. A seventeenth century example is the drama in Spanish entitled "Saint Xavier and the Land of the Rising Sun" by the celebrated Lope de Vega. Coming nearer our own times, the most noteworthy example is Alphonse Daudet's drama, "l'Empereur Aveugle." This, in fact, is based on the famous old Japanese drama "Imose-yama Onna Teikin." It was Siebold who gave Daudet the outline of the original. Siebold was a German medical graduate who came over in 1823 to Japan, where he entered the service of a Dutch firm at Dejima. He rendered considerable service to the Tokugawa Shogunate and during his lifetime contributed much to the introduction of our country to the West through the medium of his many books on Japan. After leaving Dejima, he stayed at Nagasaki for the most part, but sometimes came up to Yedo (now Tokyo). On one such journey he stayed overnight at Osaka and saw a performance of the "Imose-yama". Becoming acquainted with Daudet after his return to Europe, he told him of the play he had seen. Daudet's writing of a play on the same theme is one of the most striking instances one could find of the influence of the drama of Japan on that of the West. To quote from Hearn's Life and Literature:

> In Paris Daudet made the acquaintance of Philipp Franz von Siebold, whose name is well known as a scientific explorer of Japan. Siebold was then trying to interest Napoleon III in the project of a great European commercial company, to be organized for the purpose of trading with Japan. Daudet was very much interested by Siebold, not in the commercial company which he was attempting to form, but in Japanese literature and art, of which scarcely anything was then known. Siebold especially delighted Daudet by stories of the Japanese. "I will give you," he sa'd to Daudet, "a beautiful Japa- Siebold especially delighted Daudet by stories of the Japanese theater. "I will give you," he said to Daudet, "a beautiful Japanese tragedy, called 'The Blind Emperor;' we shall translate it together, and you will publish it in French, and everybody will be delighted." Daudet wanted very much to do so. But at that time Siebold was seventy-two years of age, his memory a little weak, and his energies rapidly failing. He kept putting off the fulfilment of his promise, up to the time when he left Paris forever; and Daudet actually went to Germany after him, in order to get that Japanese tragedy. He found Siebold; and Siebold had the tragedy all ready, he said, to give him—but he died only the night after.

(To Be Continued)